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"The old reliable."

### A WORD TO THE WISE

From present appearances it looks as though the HAMS and BACON market will show a rapid advance, in fact it is gaining strength daily. Having made a large purchase at the RIGHT price, we are in a position to offer our customers a SPECIAL low price for a limited period.

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2458 Washington Ave.

Phones 271 and 272.



**The Standard.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1870)

No anonymous communications published. William Glasemann, Publisher.

#### THE TIDE THAT CARRIES US FORWARD.

With nearly 200 people employed, the American Can company's factory at Ogden is doing its full part in the industrial improvement of this city. Two hundred wage earners are more than are possessed by many a town of considerable importance, and they represent community interests extending into every branch of business. The benefits from that one factory should be recorded in greater population and increased prosperity.

Our cereal factory will be the next industry to establish a payroll of large proportions. One hundred should find employment in that institution.

Next in importance as a source of employment will be the Food Products company. While this new industry

may not boast of the number of its employees, yet it will be of great service to this community and surrounding country in turning to useful purposes the products of the orchard and farm now allowed to waste.

The sugar factory being built at Layton will distribute a large sum of money each year, and, though located twelve miles from here, will add to the importance of this city, as all that district is tributary to Ogden.

A concrete silo plant is being operated in the northwestern part of the city, where the concrete staves are manufactured, to be assembled wherever the silo is to be erected. This is another new industry which is doing its share to increase the size of Ogden.

The overall and shirt department of Scowcroft's has orders ahead which will keep the 130 workers going at capacity during the entire season. This factory is growing and promises to continue to expand until it ranks with the largest plants of the kind in the country.

The Ogden Packing & Provision company has 130 employees. This force may be increased to 500 or 1000, if the packing plant continues to reach out and win new trade. Meats dressed and cured in this establishment are being sold in Butte, Denver, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland. There is a possibility of more than one packing plant making Ogden headquarters, and, if negotiations now progressing are favorably concluded, this city will become a packing center rivaling Omaha or Kansas City, with several thousand wage earners engaged in that one line.

Shupe-Williams Candy company is

placing its candles in every large city on the coast, and lately has gone into El Paso, Texas, and other distant places.

All this activity means that Ogden is changing, and soon will be a manufacturing place outranking all other cities in the mountain west. The success of the factories now here proves this to be an ideal point for large industrial institutions, and our efforts should be directed to bringing more and larger manufacturing to this city.

#### MEXICO MUST DO BETTER.

President Woodrow Wilson, trailing somewhat in the rear of public opinion in the United States, at last has come to the conclusion that Mexico is a land of anarchy and he is about to address a message to our neighboring republic warning the Mexicans that conditions have become almost unbearable and, to avoid intervention, the fighting factions must proceed to offer a greater degree of protection to American interests in that country.

The Mexicans have not been impressed with President Wilson's soft words, in fact nothing impresses them that fails to have back of it a vigorous resolve to use force, if necessary.

#### BISMARCK HAD A CLEARER VIEW.

Once before the United States had a diplomatic exchange with Germany over the subject of the rights of neutrals at sea. At that time Prussia was at war with France and Bismarck was the master mind of United Germany. Busch, in his biography of the iron chancellor, recalls an incident on January 15, 1871, which is of intense interest today, as follows:

"Called to the Chief (Bismarck) at 9 p. m. I am to write an article based upon official documents, on our position toward American ships conveying contraband of war. In doing so I am to be guarded by the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1799. We cannot seize such vessels, but only detain them, or seize the contraband goods, for which a receipt must be given, and in both cases we must make fair compensation."

That was good sound sense then and should be binding today, as the treaty of 1799 has been unchanged, and, furthermore, international law, as well as treaty obligations, recognize that neutrals have rights which must be respected. If Germany had a Bismarck today, the imperial government would be preserving America's friendship instead of engendering a hatred which may be inflamed into a spirit of open hostility.

#### WE CAN BE PROUD OF THE COMMISSION.

The American people have a right to feel proud of the work of the American Belgian Relief commission. What American energy and intelligence can accomplish under the most discouraging conditions is entertainingly disclosed in Literary Digest, in quotations from the report of the commission and comments thereon, as follows:

American business methods have never achieved a greater triumph than in Belgium. The American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in their report just issued, makes this abundantly clear when they state that they have accomplished the seemingly impossible task of supplying the Belgians with \$65,000,000 worth of food on an actual contribution amounting only to \$10,000,000. The secret lies in the fact that the difference between these two sums has been supplied by the Belgians themselves under conditions which called for the most skillful financial operations. To quote from the summary of the report cabled from London, we learn that:

"When the commission was formed last October, under the chairmanship of Herbert Clark Hoover, it was estimated that the total imports required to keep the population of Belgium alive would amount in value to about \$50,000,000 before the next harvest. The rise in the price of foodstuffs increased the necessary amount to \$65,000,000."

"The greatest problem in this connection was involved in the fact that foodstuffs sold in Belgium to those who still had resources were paid for in paper. The entire metallic currency disappeared early in the war, and national bank-notes were so scarce that many communities were printing paper issues of their own."

"This paper money had no value outside of Belgium, and in any event to export it would have denuded the country of currency."

"The problem before the commission was how to turn this paper money into gold and restore value to the greatly depreciated local currency. This is how it was accomplished:

"The commission announced it would accept all kinds of paper issued in payment for breadstuffs. This at once restored the whole paper currency of the country to its full value, and one calamity to the people was thereby averted."

"Negotiations were opened with the belligerent government for permission to set up a form of exchange whereby persons or institutions abroad owing money in Belgium should turn over to the commission the amount due in sterling or dollars. The commission undertook to pay their debts for them in Belgium out of paper money which it received from the sale of foodstuffs. The belligerent nations agreed to this, after long negotiations, and there was thus set up a form of exchange. The commission is today the only institution which is doing a systematic banking business across enemy lines."

By degrees the commission has extended its banking business, until it is now able to find money to enable the communities to pay their officials, run the schools, continue necessary municipal works, and to save the country from anarchical conditions by thus rendering civil government possible.

## OGDEN MANUFACTURER COMPLETES LONG JOURNEY

After a journey of eight weeks, James Wotherspoon of the Shupe-Williams Candy company has returned home well pleased with his investigations respecting the candy business in the intermountain states. While away he visited eight states, including Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and a part of Mexico.

Speaking of the trip, Mr. Wotherspoon stated that he was favorably impressed with the conditions he found. He states that the state roads near Boise, Idaho, are excellent, and that automobiling over them is pleasurable. He was the guest of Mr. Smith, of the Idaho Candy company, on an auto trip over forty-five miles of the highways.

Mr. Wotherspoon spent a day at Baker City, Oregon, the home of the Oregon Lumber company, which the late David Eccles and other Ogden people were the prime movers in establishing.

Portland was also visited by Mr. Wotherspoon. He spent a week in the busy city, and visited the new church just completed by the Mormon people at a cost of about \$12,000. The Mormons have a thriving branch under the care of President Ballard and his assistants, Miss Skeen of Plain City and others, who are doing good work as missionaries. A trip of two days was made to Seattle, the shipping port for the Klondike country. Miss T. Higgenbotham of Ogden is working as a missionary, with several others, in a prosperous branch of the Mormon church at Seattle.

Mr. Wotherspoon then went to San Francisco to visit the Panama-Pacific exposition. In the estimation of Mr. Wotherspoon, the exposition is wonderful, and it requires more time than the average person has to give. He spent more than two days at the fair, and yet did not see much of it. In his judgment it will require at least two weeks' time to see all of the exposition.

The state buildings are beautiful beyond description, and they are homes for their people, according to Mr. Wotherspoon. The Utah building is unique, and looks well from the outside. The interior is comfortably fixed up for the convenience of visitors, all of whom are required to register. Mr. Wotherspoon had the pleasure of being present on Utah day, when the building was dedicated. He heard some very complimentary things said by the Californians about Utah as being the first to pledge support to the exposition and her people being foremost in the interest of the growing west.

Los Angeles and several seaside towns were visited by the Ogden man, and all the places were filled with attractions for the visitors. Mr. Wotherspoon met George Driver, former druggist of Ogden, and had a pleasant time with him in San Diego. The exposition at this place was of much interest. He felt that it was a pity the San Francisco fair was not on the San Diego grounds. At this exposition, also, Utah has done herself proud in her building and exhibit, attended by Miss Littlefield of Ogden.

**San Diego is Prosperous.**  
San Diego tax rolls show \$82,000,000 worth of property. All the streets are paved, even twenty miles of strang that stretch over to the old Mexican town of "Tia Juana," which has become famous as the easy place to drop your spare change if you venture to take a chance at the other man's game.

In small towns by the side of the sea-washed beach, you can see hundreds of summer houses or tents, such as are becoming so restful in Ogden canyon, and, while the tenters can enjoy the breeze, they fail to get that pure mountain air that gives life and vitality to Ogden people in her canyon retreat.

Our old Ogden friend, Ex-Senator Rudolph Kuchler, who is located near Phoenix, is interested in several important projects, being president of the water company. Other Utah people are interested in the great government undertaking.

After leaving San Diego the next point of interest visited was the Grand Canyon of Arizona, about 700 miles distant. This is one of the great sights of America, reached by the Santa Fe railroad.

At Albuquerque there is a four-story log hotel, under the Harvey hotel management, which is a guarantee of everything good to eat and a comfortable place to rest.

The hotel management has arranged many drives in different directions, including a ride into the great canyon, which varies in depth from 5000 to 8000 feet. It is said to be thirteen miles across the top, opposite the Hotel El Tovar. A beautiful trip takes you around the rim to "Hermit's Rest," a little more than seven miles, either by carriage or auto, along the various points of interest. At the different points that project out into the canyon from the main road, you find an iron railing to prevent you from falling over, and you may look and feast upon the beautiful scenery without danger.

Arriving at the "Hermit's Rest" we find one of the most unique buildings ever built. It is said to have cost \$39,000, and is built of stone on the front of a precipice, the interior being one large room about 46 by 18 feet, with a large fireplace in which logs five feet long are burned. The floor is hardwood, dotted over with skins of wild animals. The porch is built of round logs. Everything around bespeaks the hand and ideas of a genius in design and workmanship.

The return trip is made by way of the Bright Angel hotel. Another rest is taken, and a view of the bottom of the canyon is had. Returning after supper to the train, we leave this beautiful spot and are taken by train to the mainline, where each goes in his own direction. The next town visited was Prescott, where snow was falling, after which Phoenix was reached at midnight, being over 200 miles from Williams. This city owes part of its prosperity to the building of the Roosevelt dam. It is located in the Salt River valley, with a population of 20,000, and a very prosperous country surrounds it. The people have many fine buildings.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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Account of Decoration Day.

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Read the Classified Ads.

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